ASX Announcement

21 July 2026

Catalina Resources

High Grade Tungsten Mineralisation at Tallering

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ongoing review of historical geochemical and assay data has identified an outstanding tungsten-bearing mineralised zone at the Santy Well Prospect.**
- **Historical rock-chip sampling[1] returned tungsten values of up to 60.1% W (75.8% WO_3 equivalent).**
- **Multiple high-grade tungsten bearing assays recognised from historical RC drilling[1], including:**
  - **17m @ 0.178% WO_3 from 79m (SRC006), including:**
    - **4m @ 0.367% WO_3 from 79m, including 1m @ 0.839% WO_3 from 81m and 1m @ 0.531% WO_3 from 82m; and**
    - **1m @ 0.484% WO_3 from 85m.**
  - **6m @ 0.200% WO_3 from 6m (SRC006), including:**
    - **3m @ 0.224% WO_3 from 9m.**
  - **3m @ 0.154% WO_3 from 99m to end of hole (SRC007)**
  - **1m @ 0.077% WO_3 from 52m (SRC005)**
- **Numerous additional intervals returned greater than 1,000ppm W, highlighting a broad zone of tungsten mineralisation.**
- **Reconnaissance field program completed with 24 rock-chip samples collected across the prospects; results expected within the quarter.**
- **Geological interpretation and assessment of the historical dataset is continuing as part of a comprehensive review of the project.**

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX: CTN) is pleased to advise that its ongoing review of historical exploration data has identified multiple significant tungsten intersections and confirmed a previously overlooked tungsten-bearing polymetallic system at the Company's Tallering Project

The tungsten mineralisation has been recognised during the Company's systematic review of historical drilling, surface sampling and technical reports, which is being undertaken to reassess the broader mineral potential of the project.

As part of the ongoing review, Catalina's geological team completed a field visit to the project last week. During the visit, historical workings and prospective areas were inspected, geological field mapping completed and 24 rock-chip samples were collected to assist with validating historical results and supporting the Company's ongoing assessment of the project.

Executive Director Ross Cotton commented:

"The identification of broad tungsten mineralisation, together with previously reported high-grade gold, silver and copper, significantly enhances the exploration potential of the Santy Well Prospect at our Tallering Project. Historical exploration was primarily focused on gold and base metals, leaving the tungsten potential largely overlooked despite occurring within the same polymetallic system.

As a recognised critical mineral, tungsten adds an exciting new dimension to the project and further strengthens our conviction that Santy Well is an emerging polymetallic exploration opportunity. We believe there is considerable scope to unlock additional value as we integrate historical datasets with our recent field reconnaissance and continue to evaluate the scale and significance of the system."

Project Background

The Santy Well Prospect forms part of Catalina's Tallering Project in Western Australia's Murchison region.

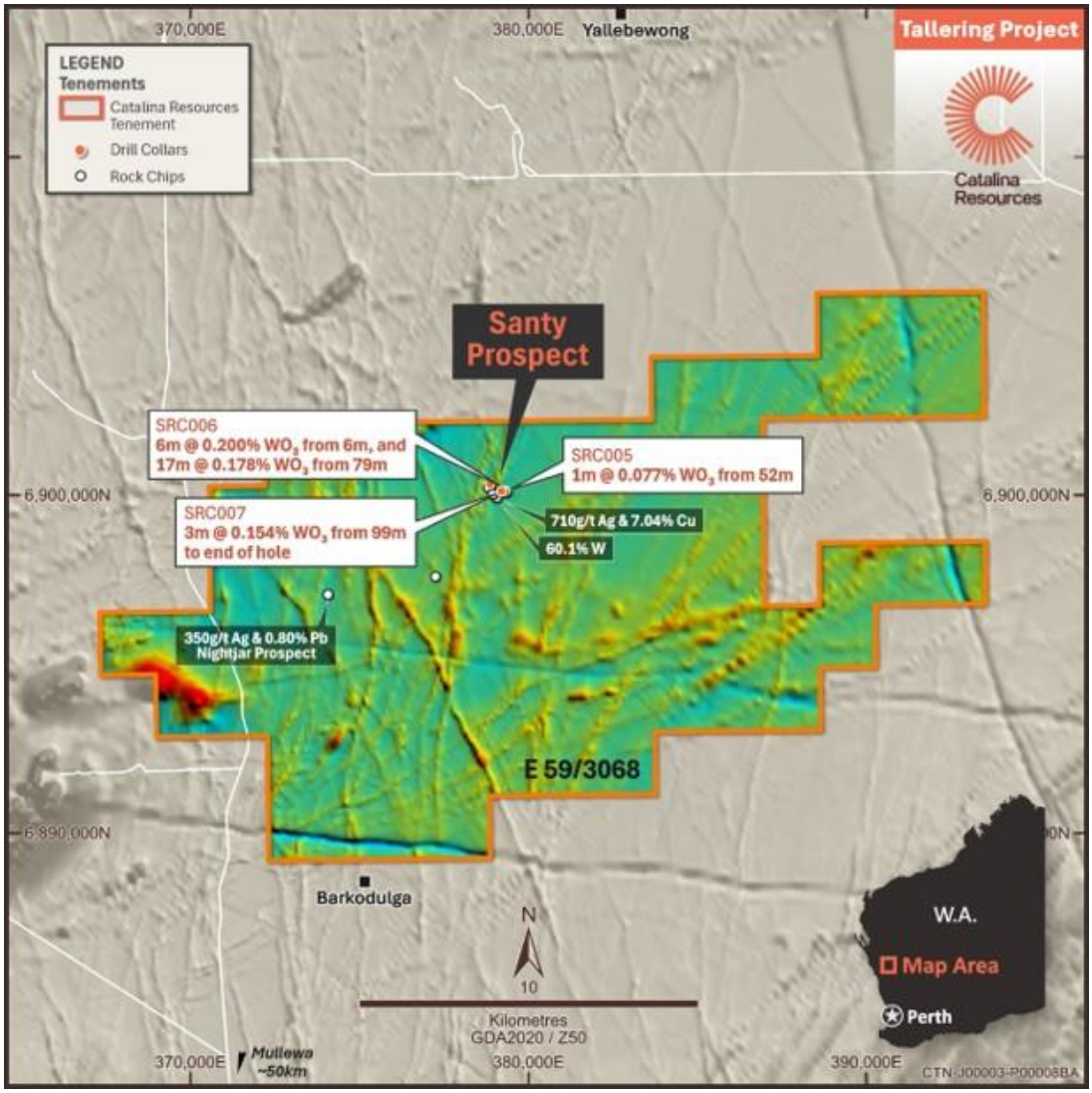

Figure 1 Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical exploration results at Tallering

Historical exploration at Santy Well has primarily focused on gold and base metals, with drilling, surface sampling and geological mapping completed by several previous explorers over a number of decades.

Historical Tungsten Results

As part of Catalina's ongoing review of historical exploration data at its Tallering Project, the Company has identified significant historical tungsten mineralisation associated with a broader polymetallic system that remains largely untested for tungsten.

Historical RC drilling returned significant tungsten intersections in SRC006 including:

- **17m @ 0.178% WO_3 from 79m (SRC006), including:**
  - **4m @ 0.367% WO_3 from 79m, including 1m @ 0.839% WO_3 from 81m and 1m @ 0.531% WO_3 from 82m; and**
  - **1m @ 0.484% WO_3 from 85m.**
- **6m @ 0.200% WO_3 from 6m (SRC006), including:**
  - **3m @ 0.224% WO_3 from 9m.**

A second drill hole (SRC007), located approximately 100 metres west of the main mineralised intersection, returned **3m @ 0.154% WO_3** from 99m to end of hole, demonstrating that tungsten mineralisation extends beyond a single drill hole.

A further tungsten interval of **1m @ 0.077% WO_3** from 52 m was intersected in drill hole SRC005 in between holes SRC007 and SRC006, suggesting tungsten mineralisation is continuous across the 100m spacing.

The drilling results occur within the Santy Well prospect area, where previously reported surface rock-chip sampling returned values of up to **60.1% W (75.8% WO_3 equivalent)**, highlighting the presence of locally very high-grade tungsten mineralisation at surface (see ASX release on 15 June 2026).

The historical tungsten intersections occur within the same mineralised system as previously reported gold, silver and copper mineralisation, including silver grades of up to **90.3g/t Ag**, copper grades of up to **2.03% Cu** and high-grade surface rock-chip results of up to **101g/t Au**, **710g/t Ag** and **7.04% Cu** (see ASX release on 15 June 2026).

To support the historical review, Catalina's geological team recently completed a reconnaissance visit to the project, during which historical workings and prospective areas were inspected, geological mapping completed and 24 rock-chip samples collected for laboratory analysis. These results will be incorporated into the Company's ongoing technical assessment of the project.

The Company is continuing to integrate historical drilling, geological mapping, surface geochemistry and new rock-chip sampling to better understand the controls on mineralisation and evaluate the scale and significance of the tungsten opportunity.

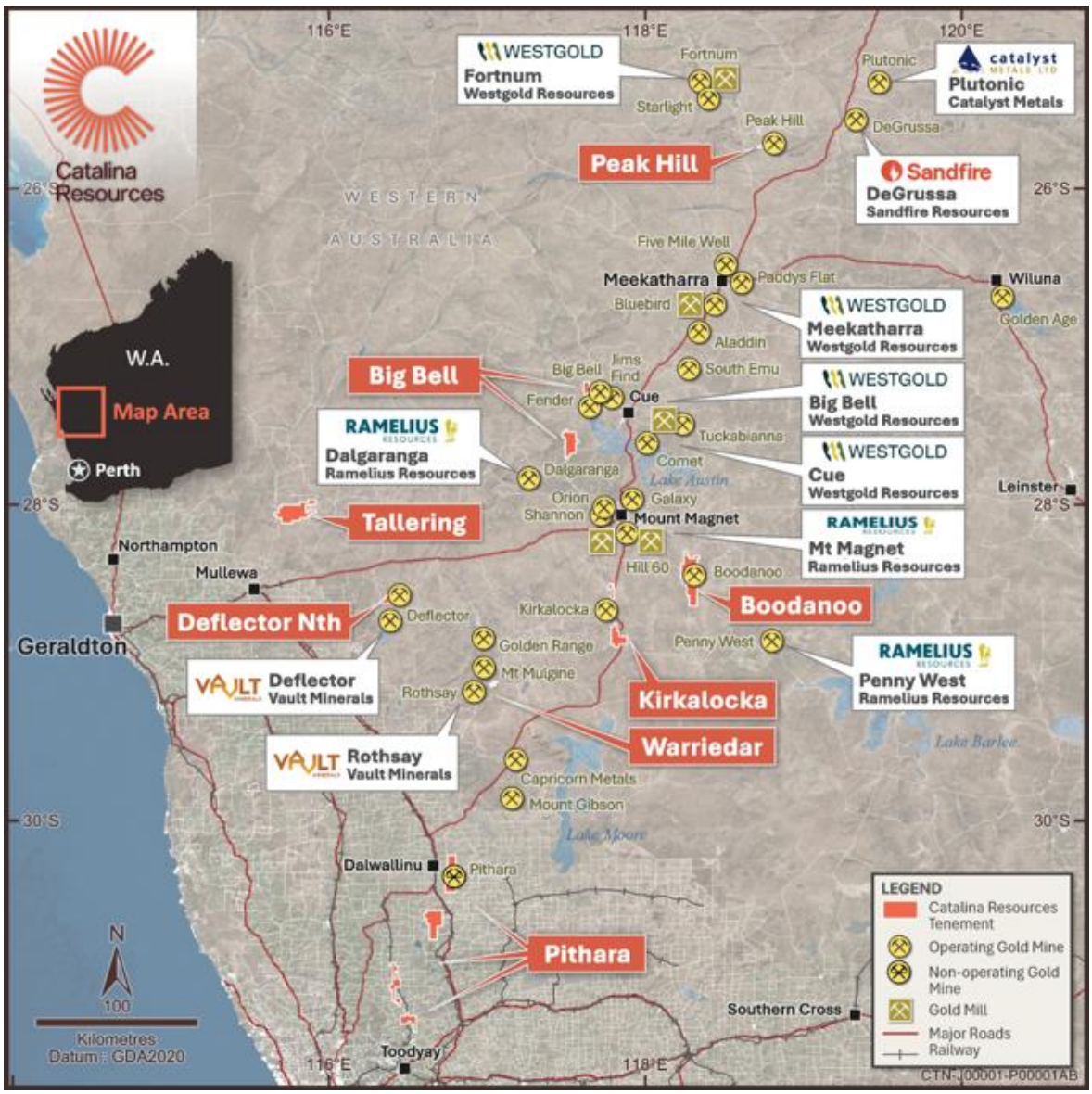

Figure 2 Mid-West Project Portfolio and Regional Map

Next Steps

- Complete the detailed technical review and interpretation of all historical exploration data.
- Receive and interpret results from the recent rock-chip sampling program (expected by end of quarter).
- Integrate historical drilling, mapping, geochemistry and new field mapping and sampling to refine the geological model and identify priority tungsten targets.
- Commence heritage consultation and approvals to support future on-ground exploration activities.
- Design follow-up exploration programs, including detailed geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and drill testing, subject to the outcome of the technical review and statutory approvals.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

T: +61 (0)8 6188 8181

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Director, Ross Cotton.

REFERENCES (ASX)

This Report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code"). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this announcement can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:

[1] CTN ASX announcement 15 June 2026 ASX:CTN - Review of Historical Data Confirms Significant Gold Results

Where the Company refers to the Mineral Resources in this report (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Reported information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities is based on information compiled by Dr Nishka Piechocka, PhD, Vice President of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of Catalina Resources Limited. Dr Piechocka has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Piechocka consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a range of risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LIMITED

Catalina Resources Limited is an Australian diversified mineral exploration and mine development company whose vision is to create shareholder value through the successful exploration of prospective gold, base metal, lithium and iron ore projects and the development of these projects into production.

APPENDIX 1

Drill collar Details

Hole ID	Drill Type	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
SRC005	RC	102	379272	6900118	283	270	-60
SRC006	RC	102	379321	6900118	283	270	-60
SRC007	RC	102	379223	6900117	283	270	-60

Table of Results

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	WO_3%	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Bi_ppm	Mo_ppm	Zn_ppm
SRC005	0	1	0.001	0.002	-	60	-	7	62
SRC005	1	2	0.001	0.002	-	58	-	8	54
SRC005	2	3	0.001	0.003	-	60	3	16	50
SRC005	3	4	0.004	0.002	-	72	4	24	63
SRC005	4	5	0.032	0.001	-	80	3	16	51
SRC005	5	6	0.020	0.002	-	337	4	11	50
SRC005	6	7	0.015	0.009	-	335	3	18	44
SRC005	7	8	0.013	0.004	-	179	-	14	41
SRC005	8	9	0.029	0.004	-	294	-	26	64
SRC005	9	10	0.021	0.005	-	334	3	31	74
SRC005	10	11	0.009	0.010	-	195	-	18	48
SRC005	11	12	0.005	0.015	-	212	-	23	61
SRC005	12	13	0.004	0.029	-	165	-	13	58
SRC005	13	14	0.003	0.024	-	529	-	14	51
SRC005	14	15	0.001	0.008	-	67	-	5	39
SRC005	15	16	0.001	0.004	-	28	-	16	34
SRC005	16	17	0.001	0.005	-	47	-	18	37
SRC005	17	18	0.003	0.020	-	528	-	177	55
SRC005	18	19	0.001	0.027	-	457	-	12	57
SRC005	19	20	0.001	0.009	-	167	-	4	42
SRC005	20	21	-0.001	0.010	-	60	-	4	45
SRC005	21	22	0.001	0.004	-	66	3	3	46
SRC005	22	23	0.001	0.051	-	124	-	6	64
SRC005	23	24	0.008	0.261	1.40	533	3	16	101
SRC005	24	25	0.003	0.161	0.60	301	2	10	50
SRC005	25	26	0.001	0.111	-	95	-	4	56
SRC005	26	27	0.001	0.186	0.70	199	6	3	76
SRC005	27	28	0.001	0.016	-	66	-	20	79
SRC005	28	29	-0.001	0.028	-	26	-	3	48
SRC005	29	30	0.006	0.079	0.50	498	4	8	62
SRC005	30	31	0.003	0.032	-	328	4	11	51
SRC005	31	32	0.005	0.032	0.60	734	2	2	75
SRC005	32	33	0.001	0.062	0.60	812	2	3	66
SRC005	33	34	0.001	0.074	0.70	904	3	3	65
SRC005	34	35	-0.001	0.034	-	619	2	2	63

SRC005	35	36	0.003	0.014	0.80	1155	-	10	74
SRC005	36	37	0.009	0.026	-	433	3	67	65
SRC005	37	38	0.005	0.010	-	400	4	46	54
SRC005	38	39	0.001	0.004	-	133	3	10	44
SRC005	39	40	0.001	0.002	-	152	-	2	55
SRC005	40	41	0.001	0.001	-	161	-	5	49
SRC005	41	42	0.001	0.004	-	724	-	3	51
SRC005	42	43	0.001	0.001	-	60	-	6	50
SRC005	43	44	0.001	0.002	-	17	-	4	50
SRC005	44	45	-0.001	0.001	-	47	-	13	47
SRC005	45	46	-0.001	0.001	-	34	2	3	55
SRC005	46	47	-0.001	0.001	-	23	2	2	48
SRC005	47	48	-0.001	0.002	-	21	-	2	63
SRC005	48	49	0.001	0.002	-	38	-	28	80
SRC005	49	50	0.001	0.003	-	61	-	10	81
SRC005	50	51	0.004	0.010	1.50	841	-	142	120
SRC005	51	52	0.006	0.005	0.70	290	-	73	101
SRC005	52	53	0.077	0.029	1.10	507	-	29	362
SRC005	53	54	0.018	0.018	5.40	633	56	10	141
SRC005	54	55	0.006	0.011	0.60	192	9	522	168
SRC005	55	56	0.023	0.002	-	37	-	66	201
SRC005	56	59	0.001	0.001	-	10	2	4	200
SRC005	59	62	0.004	0.004	-	41	5	14	236
SRC005	62	65	0.001	0.001	-	17	-	32	165
SRC005	65	68	0.001	-0.001	-	6	-	3	204
SRC005	68	71	0.001	-0.001	-	5	-	5	197
SRC005	71	74	0.001	0.001	-	5	2	31	112
SRC005	74	75	-0.001	0.001	-	3	-	6	85
SRC005	75	76	0.001	0.001	-	4	-	36	66
SRC005	76	77	0.001	0.005	-	12	-	5	82
SRC005	77	78	0.003	0.003	-	5	2	3	200
SRC005	78	79	-0.001	0.002	-	11	-	2	101
SRC005	79	80	0.001	0.002	-	65	-	390	57
SRC005	80	81	0.005	0.002	-	120	3	301	35
SRC005	81	82	0.003	0.004	-	155	-	73	76
SRC005	82	83	0.001	0.003	-	123	2	3	69
SRC005	83	84	0.001	0.001	-	109	-	24	60
SRC005	84	85	0.003	0.003	-	91	2	458	65
SRC005	85	86	0.004	0.007	-	213	2	1690	61
SRC005	86	87	0.005	0.002	-	60	-	22	54
SRC005	87	88	0.001	0.004	-	33	-	52	43
SRC005	88	89	0.001	0.002	-	28	2	392	43
SRC005	89	90	0.003	0.071	7.80	398	254	927	74
SRC005	90	93	0.001	0.001	-	9	-	255	56
SRC005	93	96	0.004	0.001	-	23	2	49	57
SRC005	96	99	0.003	-0.001	-	12	4	76	54
SRC005	99	102	0.006	0.006	-	20	3	232	55
SRC006	0	3	0.003	0.002	-	67	5	29	61

SRC006	3	6	0.005	0.001	-	75	6	47	61
SRC006	6	9	0.175	0.011	3.10	1170	70	50	398
SRC006	9	12	0.224	0.078	1.60	2310	147	29	548
SRC006	12	15	0.039	0.088	1.70	2230	14	26	543
SRC006	15	18	0.011	0.034	1	584	7	17	309
SRC006	18	21	0.005	0.017	0.80	335	9	8	225
SRC006	21	24	0.004	0.005	0.80	306	6	6	192
SRC006	24	27	0.003	0.004	1	238	9	5	233
SRC006	27	30	0.001	0.005	1.10	251	8	6	266
SRC006	30	33	0.008	0.003	0.50	202	6	12	175
SRC006	33	36	0.005	0.005	1.50	357	19	227	304
SRC006	36	39	0.003	0.003	0.80	176	7	8	219
SRC006	39	42	0.001	0.004	0.50	189	11	6	175
SRC006	42	45	0.001	0.001	-	98	11	4	189
SRC006	45	48	-0.001	0.002	-	127	10	3	183
SRC006	48	51	0.001	0.002	-	130	7	3	184
SRC006	51	54	0.001	0.003	-	175	4	5	172
SRC006	54	57	0.001	0.002	-	157	7	3	183
SRC006	57	58	0.001	0.003	0.50	164	7	4	193
SRC006	58	59	-0.001	0.003	0.50	285	8	4	196
SRC006	59	60	0.006	0.005	0.70	271	44	88	205
SRC006	60	61	0.008	0.003	-	157	10	42	228
SRC006	61	62	0.001	0.009	1	366	11	6	242
SRC006	62	63	0.001	0.004	-	100	5	10	86
SRC006	63	64	0.001	0.012	0.60	370	7	83	98
SRC006	64	65	0.001	0.002	-	114	2	7	91
SRC006	65	66	0.001	0.007	0.50	143	10	18	93
SRC006	66	67	0.125	0.885	90.30	20300	2220	420	1060
SRC006	67	68	0.005	0.013	2.60	685	76	17	102
SRC006	68	69	0.003	0.005	1	379	9	5	134
SRC006	69	70	0.001	0.007	1.50	528	12	9	255
SRC006	70	71	0.053	0.009	1.50	482	23	60	239
SRC006	71	72	0.001	0.007	0.80	372	6	2	222
SRC006	72	73	0.001	0.009	1	463	9	4	218
SRC006	73	74	0.001	0.009	0.70	375	4	3	240
SRC006	74	75	0.003	0.003	0.60	172	4	45	265
SRC006	75	76	0.004	0.005	1.60	342	120	48	319
SRC006	76	77	0.028	0.010	2.80	815	36	846	299
SRC006	77	78	0.001	0.002	2	412	15	14	406
SRC006	78	79	0.001	0.007	1.60	601	8	6	321
SRC006	79	80	0.467	0.020	3.20	936	66	35	309
SRC006	80	81	0.008	0.007	1	390	7	10	161
SRC006	81	82	0.839	0.121	9.10	3140	112	44	401
SRC006	82	83	0.531	0.048	4.50	1315	72	249	244
SRC006	83	84	0.096	0.088	10.50	3730	104	699	374
SRC006	84	85	0.014	0.049	4.70	1600	57	66	321
SRC006	85	86	0.484	0.242	26.40	3610	924	1500	882
SRC006	86	87	0.040	0.030	2.60	1055	18	37	267

SRC006	87	88	0.009	0.017	4.30	2040	9	8	311
SRC006	88	89	0.015	0.061	6.60	3110	7	4	441
SRC006	89	90	0.005	0.005	0.90	442	-	2	232
SRC006	90	91	0.267	0.021	1.40	487	28	46	255
SRC006	91	92	0.018	0.007	0.80	402	10	5	217
SRC006	92	93	0.032	0.009	0.90	429	9	5	228
SRC006	93	94	0.034	0.012	1.20	407	70	6	218
SRC006	94	95	0.035	0.010	0.80	318	10	6	232
SRC006	95	96	0.127	0.012	-	245	15	11	100
SRC006	96	97	0.006	0.002	-	62	2	6	49
SRC006	97	98	0.003	0.012	-	118	6	8	56
SRC006	98	99	0.004	0.005	-	154	18	20	109
SRC006	99	100	0.021	0.002	-	72	5	5	262
SRC006	100	101	0.011	0.001	-	13	2	6	273
SRC006	101	102	0.005	0.001	-	7	-	5	288
SRC007	0	3	0.004	0.003	-	69	2	8	56
SRC007	3	6	0.018	0.002	-	79	11	78	87
SRC007	6	9	0.008	0.002	-	47	-	203	108
SRC007	9	12	0.001	0.003	-	26	2	6	60
SRC007	12	15	0.003	0.029	0.70	302	5	138	140
SRC007	15	18	0.004	0.007	-	150	3	22	71
SRC007	18	21	0.001	0.032	2.10	1030	56	14	122
SRC007	21	24	0.003	0.002	-	46	2	297	47
SRC007	24	27	0.001	0.002	-	96	12	179	54
SRC007	27	30	0.003	0.002	-	24	2	8	64
SRC007	30	33	-0.001	0.002	-	160	-	3	115
SRC007	33	36	-0.001	0.003	-	174	-	4	123
SRC007	36	39	-0.001	0.004	-	172	4	6	110
SRC007	39	42	-0.001	0.003	-	174	4	6	99
SRC007	42	45	-0.001	0.003	-	164	2	2	116
SRC007	45	48	-0.001	0.002	-	164	-	2	117
SRC007	48	51	-0.001	0.002	-	168	-	1	126
SRC007	51	54	-0.001	0.002	-	126	-	2	99
SRC007	54	57	-0.001	0.002	-	46	-	5	46
SRC007	57	60	0.003	0.002	-	167	2	72	53
SRC007	60	63	0.001	0.007	-	79	2	11	170
SRC007	63	66	0.001	0.017	-	178	-	15	58
SRC007	66	69	0.003	0.012	-	245	2	72	53
SRC007	69	72	0.003	0.002	-	37	-	52	45
SRC007	72	75	0.001	0.002	-	21	-	29	47
SRC007	75	78	0.003	0.003	-	45	-	51	44
SRC007	78	79	0.001	0.003	-	25	-	11	39
SRC007	79	80	0.004	0.033	1.90	737	9	114	72
SRC007	80	81	0.006	0.015	0.70	244	10	1040	45
SRC007	81	82	0.008	0.012	0.70	305	6	215	94
SRC007	82	83	0.008	0.019	1	403	-	57	180
SRC007	83	84	0.018	0.144	7.70	2680	7	51	398
SRC007	84	85	0.016	0.009	0.60	186	7	23	343

SRC007	85	86	0.010	0.007	-	154	4	20	200
SRC007	86	87	0.003	0.011	-	242	4	5	150
SRC007	87	90	0.003	0.005	-	162	-	59	128
SRC007	90	93	0.001	0.003	-	105	-	9	56
SRC007	93	96	-0.001	0.002	-	83	-	17	61
SRC007	96	99	0.004	0.008	-	212	5	243	93
SRC007	99	102	0.154	0.054	4.30	1460	159	219	200

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

This JORC Table 1 relates to historical drilling results derived from exploration programs completed across a broader tenure package by other exploration companies.

The information presented in this Table 1 is based on publicly available historical reports and has not been independently verified by the Company.

Sampling and analytical procedures are described where available but are not consistently documented across all historical datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Tallering
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Historical exploration results reported herein were derived from a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB), rock-chip sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysical survey programmes completed within the Tallering Project area. The historical drilling programmes generally collected samples at regular intervals, typically 1m intervals. Composite sampling was employed in some reconnaissance programmes, with anomalous intervals subsequently re-sampled or assayed at finer resolution where appropriate. Surface rock chip sampling was undertaken by Galahad Resources Pty Ltd at the Santy Prospect during December 2018. Samples were collected from outcropping and sub-cropping mineralised material and submitted for laboratory analysis. Sample type was recorded as RK (rock chip). A total of 130 surface geochemical samples were reported.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.*	

	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types) may warrant disclosure detailed information.*	Soil geochemistry programmes identified multiple gold and polymetallic anomalies which subsequently formed the basis for drill testing and geophysical follow-up. The available historical records indicate sampling methodologies were consistent with accepted exploration industry practice at the time. However, detailed information regarding sample representivity studies, splitter precision, duplicate sampling performance and QAQC procedures was not available for all historical programs reviewed.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Historical drilling comprised Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and earlier Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. BPM's 2021 maiden Santy programme comprised 108 Aircore holes for 3,541m. The 2022 programme included both AC and RC drilling, with RC holes drilled to test bedrock mineralisation at the IZ5/Santy Well Prospect. Aircore drilling used an approximately 3-inch blade bit and RC drilling used a 4-inch face-sampling RC bit. RC drilled using reverse circulation methods. Historical reporting indicates that RC drilling used an approximately 4-inch face-sampling bit. Each hole was drilled to a final depth of 102 m at an azimuth of 270 degrees and a dip of -60 degrees. No diamond tails were completed and no oriented core was collected. The drilling methods are considered appropriate for the exploration objectives being pursued at the time.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Historical reports indicate sample recovery, representivity and suitability were visually monitored during drilling and sampling. No quantitative sample recovery measurements were reported within the historical records reviewed. Previous explorers reported that it was not known whether a relationship existed between sample recovery and grade. No material sample recovery issues were reported.

	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Historical geological logging records were identified for the drilling programmes reviewed. Logging included lithology, weathering, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation observations and was sufficient to support geological interpretation and exploration targeting. Geological databases contain coded lithological and alteration information consistent with industry practice at the time. No information was located regarding formal logging standards, logging manuals or independent logging audits.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historical RC drilling generated nominal 1 m samples that were collected via a cyclone and reduced to representative laboratory samples using standard sample splitting techniques appropriate to the drilling programme. Samples selected for tungsten analysis were submitted to ALS Laboratories (Perth, Western Australia) for multi-element analysis following four-acid
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	digestion with ICP-AES determination. Sample preparation included oven drying, crushing and pulverising to achieve approximately 85% passing 75 µm. Historical records indicate Certified Reference Materials were inserted into the sample stream at approximately one standard per 30 samples as part of the QA/QC programme. Standard laboratory quality assurance and quality control procedures were undertaken by ALS Laboratories. The available historical information indicates that the sample preparation, sub-sampling procedures and sample sizes were appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the analytical techniques employed. However, detailed information relating to field duplicates, splitter performance and sample representivity was not available from all historical programmes reviewed.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Historical tungsten assay results reported herein were obtained from original multi-element analyses undertaken by ALS Laboratories (Perth, Western Australia). Samples were analysed following four-acid digestion with ICP-AES determination. The analytical method is considered appropriate for the determination of tungsten and associated pathfinder elements. Certified Reference Materials were reportedly inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately one standard per 30 samples. Standard laboratory quality assurance and quality control procedures were undertaken by ALS Laboratories. The available historical information indicates acceptable analytical procedures were employed for the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. No adjustments have been made to the original assay data. Tungsten grades reported as WO_3 have been calculated from the original elemental tungsten (W) assays using the conversion **$WO_3 = W \times 1.261$**.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Historical collar, assay, geological and survey databases were reviewed and significant reported intersections were reconciled against available source datasets where possible. The Company has not undertaken twinning, validation drilling or independent resampling of the historical drilling reported herein. No evidence of external database audits or independent verification programmes was identified within the historical records reviewed. The reported results should therefore be regarded as historical exploration results pending further validation.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill collar locations were initially established using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of approximately ±3m. Coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50. Elevation data was sourced from publicly available digital elevation models. The accuracy and quality of the location data are considered appropriate for the stage of exploration being reported.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was completed on an E-W oriented drill lines with holes generally spaced at approximately 50 m intervals along the line. Drill spacing varies locally across the project area depending on the target and drilling programme Drill spacing was considered appropriate for reconnaissance exploration and target generation. The data spacing is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity and is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drillholes were designed to test interpreted geological and structural targets identified through geological interpretation, geochemistry and geophysical datasets. The orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for the exploration objectives being pursued. At this stage of exploration it is not known whether sampling has introduced a bias in relation to the orientation of geological structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by BPM Minerals personnel and submitted to ALS Laboratories (Perth, Western Australia) for analysis. Historic reports indicate chain of custody procedures were managed by the Company from collection through to laboratory submission. No issues relating to sample security were reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Historic reporting indicates the exploration programmes, sampling procedures and assay results were reviewed by appropriately qualified personnel. No external audits of the sampling techniques, assay data or database management procedures were reported. The results and procedures were considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration.

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Historical exploration was undertaken by previous operators, including Galahad Resources Limited and BPM Minerals Limited between the 1990s and 2023. The historical exploration programmes were conducted on granted tenements reported to be in good standing at the time of exploration. The project is located within Exploration Licence Application E59/3068, which is currently pending grant. The application remains subject to completion of the relevant Native Title processes and any statutory approvals required under applicable mining legislation. The Company is not aware of any environmental, heritage, or other material impediments that would prevent the grant of the application, however no assurance can be given as to the timing or outcome of the grant process.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration within the Tallering Project area was undertaken by several parties including CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Preussag Australia Pty Ltd, Giralia Resources NL, Atlas Iron Limited, Galahad Resources Limited and BPM Minerals Ltd. Exploration activities included geological mapping, rock-chip and soil geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling targeting gold, base metal and tungsten mineralisation. Historical exploration identified multiple gold, silver, copper and tungsten anomalies, including significant rock-chip results, geochemical anomalies and bedrock conductors defined by geophysical surveys. Follow-up drilling tested a number of these targets and identified anomalous gold and polymetallic mineralisation across several prospects within the project area. Historical exploration data has been compiled from publicly available statutory reports, historical company announcements and technical reviews. No exploration activities undertaken by Catalina Resources are included in the historical results reported herein. Historical results should be regarded as historical exploration information pending validation by Catalina Resources.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Tallering Project is located on the north-eastern end of the Archaean Tallering Greenstone Belt along the western margin of the Murchison Domain within the Yilgarn Craton. The belt is dominated by the Gabanintha Formation, comprising tholeiitic and high-magnesium basalts, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and sediments, and the overlying Windanning Formation, which contains jaspilite, banded iron formation, cherts and felsic volcanic units. The sequence has been intruded by post-tectonic granites and cross-cut by Proterozoic mafic dykes. Historical exploration has identified structurally controlled gold and polymetallic mineralisation associated with favourable lithological contacts, structural corridors and sulphide-bearing systems. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralisation has been identified at the Santy Well and IZ5 prospects and is spatially associated with conductive geophysical anomalies interpreted to represent accumulations of sulphide-bearing material. Much of the project area is covered by lateritic gravels, ferricrete, transported clays and aeolian sands, influencing historical exploration strategies and resulting in extensive geochemical sampling and Aircore drilling. The geological interpretation presented herein is based on historical exploration information and has not been independently validated by Catalina Resources.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	A summary of material drill hole information, including collar coordinates, RL, dip, azimuth, hole depth and reported intercepts, is provided in the body of the announcement and accompanying appendices. Where historical records are incomplete, this has been noted and does not materially affect the understanding of the reported Exploration Results.
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*	
	○ *down hole length and interception depth*	

	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Reported tungsten intersections were calculated as length-weighted averages from the recorded sample intervals. Intervals were selected to represent continuous zones of elevated tungsten mineralisation and may include internal lower-grade material. No formal lower cut-off grade was applied in calculating the reported broad intersections. Higher-grade internal intervals have been separately reported where appropriate. No upper grade cut was applied. Elemental tungsten assays reported as parts per million tungsten (W) were converted to tungsten trioxide (WO_3) using the formula $WO_3 = W \times 1.261$. Percentage WO_3 was calculated as W ppm × 0.0001261. No metal-equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to the plan view figures included in this announcement, which illustrate the location of reported drillholes and tungsten mineralisation relative to the interpreted geology and exploration datasets.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company has reported the most significant drillholes identified from its review of the historical dataset. Complete assay results for each reported hole are provided in the accompanying tables and therefore include both mineralised and non-mineralised intervals. The Company considers this reporting to be balanced and representative of the historical exploration data available for review.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Exploration datasets across the broader project area include geological logging, regolith interpretation, magnetic susceptibility data, multi-element geochemistry and geophysical surveys including airborne electromagnetic, magnetotelluric and moving loop electromagnetic programs. These datasets were used to interpret basement geology and identify prospective targets beneath transported cover. Exploration did not define mineralisation of economic significance within the original exploration context. Additional datasets reviewed include publicly available geological, geochemical and geophysical data sourced from WAMEX, the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) and Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) databases. Regional aeromagnetic imagery presented in this announcement was derived from these publicly available government datasets and utilised as a geological interpretation tool.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	For Catalina's purposes, this historical work supports the view the anomalies represent valid targets for modern reassessment and follow-up exploration. However, no

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	conclusions regarding economic mineralisation can be drawn without further validation and drilling.